MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, New-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857. The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending on Saturday last was 37.

MEN DROWNED. Bostos, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

Samuel Crowell and Alenzo Moulton were drowned on Saturday by the apactting of a boat while on a pleasure excursion.

Copf Mi had Stevena, a well-known Newburyport allot was last overboard from the pilet heat Americallot was last overboard from the pilet heat Americallot was last overboard.

pilot was lost overboard from the pilot boat Ameri-cas, is Newburyport harber, last Friday night, but was picked up by the packet Bleomer and taken into

FROM NEWPORT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Goit g to the Fort is one of the chiefest amusement of New jort. As I am to instruct you on all the salien points of life in this place, let me show you, in this It stauce, how the thing is done.

If you have not a fast horse, in the first place, culti-

vate the sequaintance of a young man who has one, Or a downger, with a handsome equipage and young daughters, is very suitable. Knowing your tastes and mine, however, my TRIBUNE, I will adhere to the theory of the young man and fast horse as best suited to us both. Having secured these, at no greater price than a litt e good fellowship, let us turn our faces toward Fort Adams, an extensive and handsome fortress, construc'ed nader the supervision of Gen. (then Col.) Totten, as dehiefly no ticeable, so far, as having occasioned the residence of many amiable young officers in Newport, improving thereby the market for matrimony and gold lace. We take willingly the road toward the Fort, for it is lovely. You pass the sweet precincts of Lily Pond, clad with greenness unatterable. The freshest breeze smites you on the one cheek, and you turn to it the other with wonderful alscrity. You have beautiful glimpses of the town and harbor-only glimpses, for you drive fast; you are in a long line of carriages-no, of people, who are in a hurry, and 2:40 is your only pace. In spite of hurry, I must stop to remark upon an ingerious little system of private tells, which the Newporters have instituted or themselves, the question being: "How shall we get the last cent out of the strangers?" "Gates," was the engacious reply; and so, wherever it is practicable, the ways are beset with gates, the same being administered by small children, capable of earning pence in another manner, but thus early inductrinated into the industry of extortion, the only one practiced by by our dear Newporters. Well, the gates are happily passed, your stock of coppers is exhausted, the last urchin had to go without. No matter, that's the one who made a cow-i. e., the \$30 that bought one-last season, by the simple operation of opening a gate. Here we are, with lots of others, at the outer escarpments, curtains, and what not, of the Fort. Yonder is the demi-lune, which the demi-lunatics curiously consider; before us opens the sally-port, an ugly place to drive up or down. The man with the unmanageable horse, who has been our torment all the drive, is ascending now. Just getting to the top of the inclined plane, his horse stops, stands on two legs, then on one, and won't go up. anxious; the horse may plunge and fling the light carriage in our teeth, as it were; the lady at his side is too well-broken to scream. A soldier comes to the herse's head, with civil intentions. "Hands off," eays the cool charioteer; "if I choose to break her neck and mine, what is that to thee?" The horse, after due deliberation, concludes to scramble up, which he dees. Glad of it, we follow, as courageously as we can, and find ourselves, before we know it, in a circular path, with the grim ramparts on one side of us, and a smooth, bright grass-plot on the other.

What takes place here ? Later, some accident, as a matter of course, but now there seems to be only a ceremony of universal recognition. This is performed by looks, smiles and bows; yet it has all the following varieties, plainer than words could made them: "You " here? Delighted to see you. Thought you were "dead and buried long ago. My God! how old you "look! Where the devil did you come from? How " did you pay for that horse and carriage-ch, Sir ! Or again: "Are you thinking of me, dearest? I wish I had you here beside me, instead of this old fright. "Don't attach too much importance to last night's "flirtation. Don't I look killing in my new bonnet?"

Your correspondent, himself unnoticed, turns these faces like the leaves of a book, and reads, with a rapid glance, their byeroglyphics. Well, while people are bowing and smiling, the carriages go round, the band plays, and the afternoon passes. The music is the erennial catgut of the Germanians, without which Newport would not be Newport. When we say catgut, we would not have it thought that brass is wantirg, either in performers or instruments. For some reason best known to themselves, they have left off aving the trio from Lucretia Borgia, their chief possession, and have set up some new tunes, whose names we don't know. We conjectured them to be The After-Dinner Polka, with souvenirs of empty plates; The Chink of the Pence, a cantata composed and especially dedicated to the inhabitants proper of Newport, and so on. But how I am running on, and not telling you, either, who is here.

In a general way, the representatives of Mammon and Gammon-the English Lords, the handsome Doctor, the Roman Count, and the author of these letters. Youth, beauty and fashion, of course, orderlies, three women on horseback, six men do., an officer or two, Downing of Africa (vide former letter), and, in great force, the noble coachmen.

As I had predicted, there comes a smash presentlysomebody's carriage has been spitted on somebody else's pole. It always happens, they tell you. Somebody goes off, sorry, cross, or ashamed. Everybody

laughs, and nobody cares.

I have teld you all that is to be teld, I believe, unless you would have me descant further on the beauty of the horses and the dress of the women; both herses and women being wonderfully groomed-in short, in the highest state of got-up-titude. The scene is varied by occasional squabbles between the parties on herseback and the soldiers, for the possession and occupation of the grass-plot before mentioned. The ladies resist; the soldiers insist. Finally, the awful name of the Commander-in-Chief is mentioned; he comes-he sees-he conquers. Fashion and her colt (vide Racing Annal ) are driven from the grass-plot. with this comfort only, that it took a lieutenant-

colonel of the regular army to dislodge them. Have you seen enough? If so, we can take our departure without fear of being missed. We have only to return, as we came, by the sally-port. The drive hemeward in the cool of sunset is even more delightful than the show at the Fort. The town and harbor are seen in the Claude Lorraine light-soft, clear and mellow. Our young Phaeton lets out his horse a little. We pass everything on the road, and are elated thereby. We go home, cool and serene, to tell THE TRIB-UNE all about it, singing too our little song, which harmonizes wonderfully with the tea-kettle. That going home is, of everything we describe, the pleasantest

LAKE MAHOPAC-THE SEASON BALL AT THE GREGORY HOUSE.

A fifty mile ride on the Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, and thence five miles by stage, will reach Lake

Mahopac, in Putcam County, N. Y. Prior to 1835 little was known of Lake Mahopac, except by the hunter and fisher, and the few-and-farbetween agriculturists who carned a subsistence in tilling the rough and up-and-down land in its vicinity. Then the deer came and quenched his thirst in the clear, cool water of the lake, and returned undisturbed and unfrightened to feed in the forest, but the last representative of this fleet animal years ago disappeared, surrendering all the beauty and lovelizess of the spot to the enjoyment of humanity. Dears are, however, still abundant in, upon and around the Lake, but they are not of the hoof and-horn species, and are hunted in quite a different way, being frequently brought home, heart-wounded, by those who are unused to smell powder or to look through gun-sights. About the date above

mentioned, the gentlemen who were surveying and examining the surrounding country, with a view to supplying New-York City with Croton water (which. by the way, is principally from this Lake, the western branch of the Croton River being its outlet), had frequent occasion to visit Lake Mahopac, and in this way the place became more widely known.

The Lake is irregular in form, about nine miles in circum ference, and is skirted upon three sides with a denie growth of forest trees. At different points in the Lake there are four islands, varying in size from 100 to 25 acres, all urcultivated and covered with such a profusion of foliage that from the distance it appears almost impenetrable. These islands form no small part of the attractions of the spot, and they are much visited by the sejourners at the Lake. With these islands in the foreground, backed by the gently-rising hills which border the Lake on the east, the scenery, as viewed from the cituation of the hotels on the western bank, is of that beautifully wild and primitive character which at once commands the admiration of every lover of landscape.

The almost innumerable natural attractions of Lake Mahopac have carned for it a prominent position in the catalogue of watering-places, and large numbers of people have for years made it a Summer resort; and such has been the siege during the present season that four large hotels and some six or eight boardingdate the visitors. There are now about a thousand persons at the Lake, of which number about three-

fourthe are women and children. The hotels at the Lake may all be termed first-class, and are pleasantly situated and surrounded; but the largest of the four is the Gregory House, a new building, four stories high, erected this season upon the ashes of the old house which was destroyed by fire in

January last. "The Ball of the Season" came off at the Gregory House on Friday evening last, and was of course a prominent feature in the doings of the Summer. It was an event which cast such bright shadows of enjoyment before it that, had it not been the brilliant and Lappy occasion it was, it would have left disappointment in many a sanguine heart For weeks preceding this occasion the fair ones forgot billiards, bowling alley, remping, rowing, fishing, and all the customary amusements, in their preparations for the Terpsichorean festival. The invitations given were not confined to the guests of the Gregory House, but were extended to the elite of the surrounding country, and included the guests of the other hotels. The evening finally came, and brought with it an imposing array of beauty and bravery, and Dodworth's Band never furnished the music for a gayer, happier throng than were assembled upon this occasion. Any attempt to designate the richest attire, the most beautiful woman or the most gal'ant gent, would be an act of injustice to al!it is sufficient to say that the ladies were all loveliness and the gentlemen all gallantry and attention. Dr. Gregory had made liberal preparations for the affair, and not the least agreeable part of the programme was found in the excellent supper which was spread for the guests. The ball-room and dining room were profusely decorated with flowers and ever greens, and the exterior of the building and ground surrounding it were hung with particolored transparencies. Added to this, the hotel was illuminated n every part, and altogether presented a most brilliant appearance. The dancing was kept up with much spirit until 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was the unanimous verdict of the participants that the "Ball of the ceason at Lake Mahopae" was a most happy, brilliant and successful affair in every par-

SALE OF FORT SNELLING AND RESER-VATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The Eccining Star of the 18th inst., published at Washington, and which is evidently in the secrets of the North-Western grand speculating schemes comes voluntarily and very innocently to the defense of the Government Agents who have recently given away, under the name of sale, that immense military depot known as Fort Snelling. The most amusing part of the defense is that, admitting the complaints are loud and deep, he saddles them upon the Republican party, and thinks to change the matter from a strictly business or financial into a political question. A short sketch of this property will expose The Star's

duplicity and the conduct of the Agents.

The Government at an early day purchased from the Indians a tract ten miles square at the confluence of the Minnescta River with the Mississippi, for mili tary purposes. Major Pike made the selection and the purchase, and every one who has visited the spot bears testimony to his wisdom and judgment. The post being a commanding and important one, the works re laid out upon an extensive plan and erected t

were laid out upon an extensive plan and creeted in the most substantial manner. Immense sums of money were expended year after year constructing here of solid masonry what in most inland ferts is formed of square timber and rough pickets.

In 1849-50 the Government purchased from the Indians the entire Territory of Minnesota, and then commenced the growth of two cities on either side of this military post, St. Paul and St. Authony, the aggregate population of which is at this time over 20,000. In 1853-54 the people, being crowded for space, petitioned Congress through their Delegate to throw a portion of the ten-mile reservation into market, which was done, retaining with the Fort but one mile square, the property new in question.

throw a portion of the ten-mile reservation into market, which was done, retaining with the Fort but one mile square, the property now in question.

The present value per acre of the lands thrown into market in 1853-51 is very easily ascertained. They range from \$100 to \$500 per acre, and as they lay around and adjoining the recent sale, of course the same causes which made the old reservation valuable apply also to this. The growth of cities, the peopling and improving the country, the development of manu facturing, the construction with Government funds of excellent roads, the crowding of the Mississippi River with steamers, the building, at Government expense, railroads through this very land, connecting the cities of st. Paul and St. Anthony and running hundreds of miles still beyond into the agricultural lands north and west. Here are some of the elements that give value to their property—or rather to the acres.

Now for the Fort proper. It is an immense establishment, inclosed by lofty walls of solid masenty. It contains blocks or squares of stone building put up in the mest substantial manner, and capable of garrisoning several companies with excellent quarters, from the Commandant down. Magazines, storehouses, stables for dragoon herses, icc-houses, houses for guns, &c., all of which certainly could not be replaced to the Government for one million of morey, and was of practical value to the Government at the moment it was sold all it originally cost the country.

We may now put the bill in form:

7.500 acres of isnd worth \$100 per acre........................... \$750,000

7,500 acres of said worth \$100 per acre. \$750,000 Fort proper worth, sey. 500,000

Second, It is also evident that the instructions to the agents for the sale of the property were drawn up for the Secretary, with a very pretty appearance of fairness upon their face, but concealing an alternative power which covered the very ground speculation wished to reach. The refusal to advertise the lands according to custom, and put the property to public auction, shut out competition, and thus sellers and purchasers had it all their own way, and left a nice sum of \$900,000 in the hauds of somebody.

According to The Star, the Democrats are well pleased with this, perhaps as gaining so much to the common cause; and Republicans are bitterly denounced because they fail to see the propriety of the sale, or commend the manner in which it was effected.

I have failed, as yet, to see the Republican or any

commend the manner in which it was effected.

I have failed, as yet, to see the Republican or any other journals characterize this by its right name, or place it in the list where it belongs. It is but one of a series of similar operations running through years, and so profoundly conceived and admitty executed,

doing everything under cover of law, that the world seldom penetrates, one of these gigantic speculations. Who are the heavy speculators in the north-west? The Vice-President, Members of the Senate, Members of Congress, Washington Barkers, men in office in and about Washington. These are the men who own town-sites in the South-west. These are the men who appropriate moneys and lands for roads, harbors, &c., in the North-west. These men order the sale of lands by "act of Congress," specifying time and condition. Take the imaginary town of Bagfield, on Lake Superior. It was owned in Congress, and, though one of the last places in God's world to make a town site, yet Congress appropriated its most valuable pine lands to build a railroad to it, and town lots were disposed of in Washington to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Thus went our public lands indirectly into g everything under cover of law, that the world of dollars. Thus went our public lands indirectly into the 100 kets of these honest speculators, under cover of law. Everything is done in the name of law, and law, of course, doesn't understand the tricks of specu-

lation.

I did hope to find room to point out the main evil to
the country of this Fort Spelling speculation. The
mere loss of \$990,000 to the Government's trifling, but mere loss of \$900,000 to the Government's triling, but it has sold a military post of such importance to the country, that though disposed of the Government dare not abandon it; and, even were it no longer of service to keep the Indians in check, it still, as Major Sher-men, the commandant, told me but recently, would remain important to the country, as a military depot, to any posts that may be stationed upon the Canada line.

Wheever shall disclose to the country at large the wheever shall disclose to the country at large the great strength and ability of this Fort; the immense cost of its construction; its importance either as a depct or military school, and recruiting ground, and the manner of its disposition for the patry sum of \$900,000, will give rise to some severe reproaches to the parties who gave it away.

MINNESOTUS. MINNESOTUS.

Yours, &c., To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have read no article in your paper of the 20th, concert a sale of the military reserve at at Fort Snell , to Franklin Steel, and among many ether things you ask, "How and by whom were these "improvements made, and how came Mr. Steel to "own them?" I can throw a little light upon the subject, and what little I have to say may lead you to make further inquiries. In the first place, Mr. Steel was the rutler at Fort Spelling, and by a regulation of the War Department all sutlers must erect their own store-houses at their own risk and expense, except when there happens to be a spare building or room at the Post, in which case it is rented to him. The buildings he may erect, he perfectly well knows, gives him no title whatever to the ground or any part f it, for the sufficient reason that, under the outrageof it, for the sufficient reason that, under the outrage-cus monopoly granted to sutlers, the cost of the shanties they usually erect is a mere trifle compared to the fortunes they make in their business. The other buildings alluded to were of course built under the same circumstances by parties at one time or other connected with the business of the poet, and when they left it is probable that Steel, (as is frequently the case), bought the buildings for a mere song. Mr. Steel succeeded a certain soi disant Colonel Stambaugh as sutler of the Fort. This man hails from the Steel succeeded a certain solidistant Colonel Stambaugh as sutler of the Fort. This man hais from the vicinity of Mr. Buchanan's home in Pennsylvania, and is said to be an eld and a particular friend of the President, and is as well, though perhaps not as favorably known as Isaiah Rynders to the politicians of Washington, and the people of the West. Mr. Steel also hails from the vicinity of Mr. Buchanan's home, and is also an eld acquaintance and friend of the President. When Steel succeeded Stambaugh, it was understood and believed that the latter was to continue a silent pattner in the suffing business, and it is quite likely that he is so in Steel's land speculations. All these facts, taken in connection, will very likely lead to the conclusion that the President has approved of the sale in question. The report made by Heiskell and Eastman is, as you clearly show, all gammon. Eastman, if rot Heiskell, was stationed at that post for many years, and is an intimate friend of Steel and Stambaugh, and, although I do not impute on this account improper conduct to Eastman, yet it would have been more satisfactory if some other parties had been selected to value and sell the land for the Government. A glance at the army regulations will show the tenure by which sutters hold their buildings and position at military posts. They can be removed at any tenure by which states and the buttoning and position at military posts. They can be removed at any noment, sed every improvement they make is with a full knowledge of this fact. It is fully to suppose, therefore, that they ever make such expenditures without expecting to be amply teimbursed by their business.

ANTI HEMBEG.

CRICKET.

MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA-THE CANADIANS VIC-TORIOUS.

The great cricket match between the United States Eleven and the Canada Eleven, which annually excites more interest among the cricketers of America than any other event of the year, was commenced at Toroute on Wednesday last and concluded on Friday, resulting in a victory for the Canadians, with seven wickets to go down. The match attracted a large number of spectators, and during the three days' play there was from 2,000 to 4,000 people constantly in attendance, a large share of whom were ladies. On a number of occasions the ball was knocked beyond the dense crowd of spectators, who were compelled to make an opening for the fielders, while the welkin rang with the cheers that were sent tion was greater than ever before witnessed on a cricket ground in Canada, and the excitement of the crowd as a good hit or catch was made, or a wicket educed to smithereens, was positively intense. The

Toronto Colonist says:
"It is due to the good taste of the spectators to say, "It is due to the good taste of the spectators to say, that no difference was made in the applause, whether it was a Canadian or a representative of the States who made a fine hit, or exhibited good fielding or bowling. The people entered thoroughly into the spirit of the game. They forgot the place in the player; and cheered the batter or the bowler, not the Canadian, or the English representative of the States; for it is a curious fact, that there is only one native American in the entire United States Eleven, eight of them being Englishmen, with one Scotch and one Irishman."

Before the game commenced, betting was six to Before the game commenced, betting was six to

four in favor of the Canadians, and in many cases

bets were taken four to two.

The United States won the toss and took the bat, ending Lang and Sharp to the wickets. Neither of these, however, succeeding in accomplishing as much as was expected of them, the first being bowled by Bradbury for five, and the second, after making three singles, was caught by Phillips. Wilby and Senior fellowed, but Barlow soon had to take the place of the latter, as a ball from Bradbury took his wicket before he bad made a run. Some fine play was exhibited between Wilby and Barlow, the first keeping his bat one hour and three minutes, and going out from a bow by Bradbury for 26 rurs. The latter made 10 runs, and was unfortunately run out. Higham, Comery, Crossley and S. Wright came next, all strong batsmen but the whole four were sent out for a total of 23 runs. Higham being caught and the others bowled. Bury and Cuyp were next, and the former made a good stand for 12, when he was bowled by Bradbury, a which time Cuyp was not out for 3 runs-summing up

168 for the first inning of the United States. It was 5] o clock when this innings was concluded. The Canadians then went to their work, sending Heward and Starling to the wickets. The latter did not stay lorg, being bowled by Comery for a round 0. Rykert came next, but Comery disposed of him after he had placed five upon the score. Head was his succersor, but Comery soon sent him away with a round 0 to sympathize with Starling. He ward was, however, all this time doing his duty in capital style, and when Parsons came they two made a stand until the wickets were drawn, at 61 o'clock.

The game was continued next morning at 10] o'clock-Heward and Parsons resuming their innings. Heward's wickets fell first, after he had made the good score of 32. Parsons was also well in, and before he could be put out had made a score of 30 runs, when a ball from Sam Wright sent another man in his place. Dykes followed, but was bowled by Senior after making four runs. Rradbury next took the bat, showing beautiful play, and staying in until he had accomplished 31 -runs, when he was caught by Higham. Here was caught by Wilby for 6. He was followed by Pickering, who carried his bat out for 18 runs. Dexter was bowled by senior for two, and Phillips was run out after making one ran. The first intings of the Canadians footing 145, leading their op-

penents 37. In the second innings of the United States they did not play as strong as the first, the wickets falling for a total of 80, of which 10 wore wides and byes. Of

this number Lang made 14, Senior 22, and Higham (not out) 11. The Temsinder were small scores, and we see that three of them Barlow, Comery and Bury), were run out. This is not good cricket, and

shows either reck'essness or bad judgment. The Canadians had 53 to make to win the match, which they made in fine style, with the loss of but three wickets.

The Colonist, in alluding to the first innings of the United States, says:

United States, says.

"The batting was very stealy throughout, though not brillant. They made but comparatively few three hits, though their stops and cuts were admirable, and showed not only first-rate play, but plenty of practice."

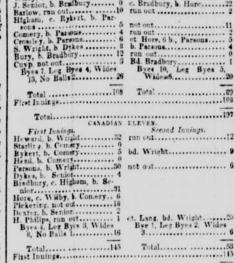
The same paper speaks of the spirit in which the contest was conducted as follows:

contest was conducted as follows:

"It is due to the English American players, that they played throughout like genuine cricketers, taking their success without ostertation, and suffering their defeat with the greatest good humor. During the whole game, it is pleasant to say, that not a single accident occurred, and not the slightest ill-feeling existed, albeit, the United Stales players think they could still conquer, and their opponents would like no better fun thas to see them try it."

The following is the final summary of the game:

The following is the final summary of the game: Lang, 1b. w. b. Braubury... 5 b. Parsons, c. Rykett...
Sharp, c. Phillips, b. Parsons, 3 1 b. w., b. Hore...
Wilby, b. Bracksty... 25 c. Dexter, b. Parsons, J. Sreior, b. Brakbury... 10 run out



THE ITALIAN OPERA AT BURTON'S. While all the opera-goers are supposed to be rusticating, and resting from their musico-dramatic Winterseason-waiting likewise for the comble duty in store for them next Autumn, when two opera-houses, with a rivality of stars, are to extract applause and dollars by wholesale, there starts up at Burton's a Summer opera, and draws good houses. This is an unexpected and eccentric turn to lyrical matters. The opera now succeeds, though the concerts at the Academy-best at the close-vere up to the last a constant loss of some thousandsof dollars to their spirited projectors. So urcertain are musical enterprizes. Not less so are musical compositions. The favorite opera now of the late works is Il Trovatore: and yet, it is said, Verdi had thrown aside the libretto, utterly distrusting the success of such a lurid plot with its melodramstic gypreyings and common-place knight-errantries; but taking it in hard, eventually, for want of something better, be achieved a success.

The latest productions of the Opera Company at Burton's were, Romeo on Friday night, Il Trovatore on Saturday, and Linda last night. Romeo gave Miss Vestvali the fullest possible opportunity for her elaborate and careful impersonation of the hero. But we think it is a depraved taste which dresses a fine woman in men's clothes, and makes her sing throughout a whole piece, in accerts which are supposed to be love, but have the same resemblance to nature that Juliet would have, if done by a bearded man, with a deep base voice. Of the performance of Il Trevatore, it is not necessary to speak again. Linda is one of the best written operas on the Italian stage. We did not think Amodie had so much drawatic power in him as he exhibited last night in that work. He is rising in reputation, certainly. So, too, Brignell shows constantly greater command over his voice, and increasing ertistic finish. Signorina Vestvali as Pierrotto was nice and sprightly. Here the contralto in breeches answers, for it is a boy's character merely. Signora Caranti, without having a remarkable voice, shows much intelligence and a great deal of study. Assoni is a good buffo, with that tendency to buffoonery which seems inherent in that class of representation on the Italian stage. The opera passed off with spirit.

EDITOR ROBBING THE POST-OFFICE.

The telegraph announced, a few days since, the arrest of James O. Brayman, one of the Editors of The Chicago Democrat, on a charge of having robbed one of the letter-drawers of the Post-Office. Mr. B. waived an examination and gave bail for appearance at trial. The Chicago Tribune gives the following version of the affair, obtained from the officers who

made the arrest
"For the past two or three months, Messrs. McNaily "For the past two or three months, Messrs. McNally & Co., newspaper and periodical dealers, Dearborn street, have lest a large number of valuable letters, mostly registered ones, and they had complained to Postmaster Price. Officer Paul H. Dennis, the well-known detective in the employment of the Department, was instructed to ferret out the matter, and if possible ascertain what became of the letters. Mr. Dennis, having satisfied himself that the robbery was perpetrated by some one outside the office, a strict watch was kept upon the drawer, but for some days no letters were lost. During the busy hours in the office a string was tied to the drawer, to which was attached a large sheet of paper, so that the drawer could not be opened without attracting the notice of the delivery clerk. Early in the morning and in the evening the drawer was watched.

drawer was wakhed.

Mr. Brayman has been in the habit of taking the exchange papers of The Democrat from the office early in the merning, before many persons were about, and McNally's drawer is near that used by The Democrat

in the merning, before many persons were about, and McNally's drawer is near that used by The Democration office.

On Wednesdry morning last Mr. Brayman was seen to open McNally's drawer, but took nothing out, there being no letters in it. This was not thought much of by the officer, as Mr. Brayman was well known, and it was supposed he had opened the drawer by mistake supposing it to be his own. On the following morning. Thurslay, another person being on the watch, Mr. Brayman was again seen to open the drawer and take out seven letters, one of which was a decoy letter, containing \$10 in bank bills. As may be presumed, the officers were not a little astonished at this, but, aware that Mr. Brayman was an intimate friend of McNaly's, and, still believing it impossible that he could be guilty of larceny, thought it better to wait before arnsting him and ascertain if the letters were not returned to McNally, as there seemed a streng probability that they were taken for that purpose. On the following morning, Friday, the letters to thaving been returned to their owner, Mr. Brayman came to the Post-Office as usual, and, after taking the exchange papers out of The Democrat's drawer, again opened McNally's drawer, and took out three letters putting them in his puntaloous pocket. As soon as Brayman commenced unlocking the drawer. Darden signalled Officer Dennis, who immediately locked into the office through the door and saw Mr. Brayman shutting the drawer. Mr. B. then started by locked into the office through the door and saw Mr. Brayman shutting the drawer. Mr. B. then started through the aley and brought him back to the office, where he was searched, and the letters found upon his person. In his pocket was also found a key which opened McNally's drawer.

When arrested Mr. Brayman was terribly agitated, when arrested Mr. Brayman was terribly agitated, and so con pletely paralized as scarcely to be able to utter a word. After he had somewhat recovered his officers that on going to the effice through the influence of t

himself and gone out again.

Mr. Brayman was taken before United States Com-Mr. Brayman was taken before United States Com-missioner Moulton for examination, but the accused waived his right to hearing, and the Commissioner fixed his half at 29,000, but afterward reduced it to \$5,000, and Mesus, John Wentworth, Luthor Haven,

John S. Buchanan and Lucius A. Willard becoming

is sureties, he was released from custody.

After his arrest his house and his room at The Democrat office were scarched by the officers, but none of

the missing letters were found.

We give the above statements as detailed to us by the efficers, there being no legal investigation of the matter. They may or may not be true, but the efficers profess to be ready to make oath to them whenever the trial takes place.

Mr. Brayman was for many years connected with the Buffalo Press, and has always borne an irreproachable character. About four years ago he came to thiseity and became the associate editor of The Democrat, being intrusted with the management of that journal city and became the associate editor of The Democrat, the right in the absence of its chief editor. Mayor Wentworth. During his residence in this city he has won the estern and confidence of a large portion of our citizens, hundreds of whom deem it incredible that he could have yielded to any temptation to committ such an offense. For the sake of his relatives, who are among the most representations of the most representation of the process. the most respectable people in the State—for his ow sake, and for the honor and credit of the profession sake, and for the henor and credit of the profession—we deeply regret the occurrence, and sincerely hope that he may be able to make such explanations of the affair as will at least show he had no criminal intentions. Mr. Brayman is a Deacon of the First Baptist Churchin this city. He has borne a leading part in the advancement and success of Sabbath schools and missionary enterprises, and at the time of his arrest the key of the church was found upon his person.

Mr. McNally is one of our most worthy citizens, and he has lost, according to his own estimate, between he has lost, according to his own estimate, between ten and twelve hundred dollars by means of the Post-Office robberies, a loss he is ill able to bear.

A MURDER AFTER A CHRISTENING.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, a merder was committed in a part of South Danvers village, known as Dublin, in a private way leading from Spring to Mason streets. The following are the particulars of the tragic affair as far as we have learned them.

are the particulars of the tragic affair as far as we have learned them:

Saturday night there had been at the house of James Fitzgibben what the Irish call a christening. About thirty persons, principally men, were present, and they remained there until nearly two o'clock, at which time they began to disperse. Among those present were Nichelas Barrigan and his wife. As they left the house they were followed by one Michael Givens, and in a few minutes after the cry of marder was heard by the people at Fitzgibbon's, who immediately went to the door, and met Givens staggering back, with several kulfe cuts about his head and kneck. They immediately took him into the louse and laid him on the floor, but when medical assistance arrived he was breathing his last.

Dr. Lord, who was called to attend the wounded man, immediately informed officer Shackler of the affair, who, accompanied by officers Read and Potter, proceeded to the house of the before mentioned Barrocceded to the house of the before mentioned Barrocceded to the house of the before mentioned Barrocceded.

affair, who, accompanied by officers Read and Potter, proceeded to the house of the before mentioned Barrigan, in a part of the place known as Dublin. They found him in bed with nothing on but a fiannel undershit, and that covered with blood. Upon further examination his other clothes were found in a similar condition; and on a table in an adjoining room, where Barrigan had undressed himself, was found a large pocket krife, all of which were taken in custody together with Barrigan, who was conveyed to the jail in Salem.

A jury of inquest was summoned by Coroner Upton, who sat upon the body of Givens. The examination

A jury of inquest was summoned by Coroner Upton, who sat upon the body of Givers. The examination disclared several knife wounds sufficient to have caused death. A severe wound in the temporal bone was found to contain the point of the knife belonging to that found by the officers at the house of Barrigan. The verdict of the jury was that Givens came to his death on the morning of the 23d instant, by wounds inflicted by some sharp-pointed instrument in the hands of Nicholas Barrington.

A LAWYER'S ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN EDITOR.

From The Dubuque (Iowa) Express and Herald, 18th.
Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, M. B. Mulkern, a lawyer of Dubuque, said to be from Salem,
Mars., came into this office and proceeded to the editorial room, where he found J. B. Dorr, editor and
principal proprietor of this paper, and Samuel McNutt, one of his assistants, engaged in the duties of
their profession. Mr. Mulkern said that he was altude at bin an article which appeared in this paper last their profession. Mr. Mukern said that he was alunded to in an atticle which appeared in this paper last
Sunday merning, in relation to a seduction case. He
stated to Mr. Derr his own version of the part he had
taken in that case, and asked Mr. Dorr to retract certain parts of the statements in Sunday's paper. Mr.
Dorr replied that he wished to publish the truth in
the matter, and would not retract without further

Mr. Mulkern then went out of the room, and Mr. Dorr turned round to the table and commenced writing. In a minute or two Mr. Mulkern returned to the deer of the editor's room, and said: "You won't retreet, wen't you." Mr. Dorr, turning round and rising up, said, in a pleasant tone, "No, Sir." Whereupen Mulkern, stepping inside the door, presented his revolver, teek deliberate aim over Mr. McNutt's table at Mr. Dorr, who was standing at the further end of it it from Mulkern, and fixed, the ball missing Mr. Dorr, beined against the woodwork of the wall behind him. Mr. Dorr's motions in the mean time were very quick, and owing to that, pethaps, he escaped with his life. Mr. Dorr grasped his cane, and Mulkern ran some ways back into the cent ting room toward the outer door, and fired again, the ball, we believe, passing out of the window behind Mr. Dorr. He ran again and turned to fire a third time, when Mr. Crosby enught his arm, and he turned his pistol at him and fired, the ball lodging in the wood-work at Crosby's shoulder, and the powder searching his wrist. Mr. Dorr, in the mean time, ran after Mulkern with his cane, which he threw at him, and Mulkern disappeared down stairs. Mr. Mulkern then went out of the room, and Mr.

THE COURTESIES OF CAR-RIDING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I am one of the unfortunate commuters who. since the New Haven Railroad Company have turned us into the street, above Twenty-seventh street, have been condemned to the small cars on the Harlen road. Small cars, forsooth, when they are made to centain from thirty to forty adults!

(By the way, is it true that the managers of our

(By the way, is it true that the managers of our road were themselves the instigators of this act, of which they prefess to complain, which compels us to pay \$30 per annum for their benefit and relief!

Now it happens, every day, that we are subjected to sore trials both of courteey and patience. For instance: twenty gentlemen spring from our cars while yet in motion, run down the Fourth avenue, and rush into the first small car. They are impatient to reach their counting-rooms, where unread letters and unfinished business demand their earliest attention. Every moment is precious. Yet not a famale on the avenue can even look at a conductor without receiving an invitation to ride, and so retard pressing business, and drive out of his seat, Tangurar in hand, some gentleman who is very anxious to see its report of sales, prices, &c. Prices, &c.
I take it for granted no gentleman will hesitate to

I take it for grauted no gentleman will hesitate to give his seat to a standing lady, whether he receives her thanks or not (although I saw a lady, with two daughters, refuse to take seats thus offered to her, a few mornings since, saying she preferred to stand rather than incommode gentlemen, thereby rendering one at least, very uncomfortable). But, while the question is agitated, what coes the rule of Christianity, "Be ye courteous," require of gentlemen? I wish to ask is it courteous for a lady to enter, or even to stop a car which is manifestly full and overflowing, and thus subject gentlemen to a necessity which a lady will always regret to impose? A Dally Reader.

CHICAGO POPULATION AND WEALTH. - A recent asserament of the population, valuation of property, tuxes, &c., of the City of Chicago for the year 1857

LITTLE CROW AND INK PA-DU-TAH.—Little Crow and his band of braves have returned to the Agency unharmed, from the pursuit of Ink-pa-du-tah and his cutlaws. They found a party of eight warriors of the band they cought encamped near Swan Lake, and killed three of them and wounded one; the remainder escaped. One of those killed was another son of Ink-pa-du-tah. They captured two squaws and a papoose, and brought them to the Agency. They also took Ink-pa du-tah a prisoner, but he escaped in the night by swimming the lake.

Major Eastman, who communicated the above particulars to The Mankato Independent, also states that Little Crow and another noted warrior were immediately to start again after the remainder of the outlaws. Everything was quiet at the Agency, and the anonity Indians sectual generally desirous of punishing Ink-pa-du-tah and his band.

[81. Paul Advertiser, Aug. 15. LITTLE CROW AND INK PA-DU-TAH. - Little Crow

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY—THREE DAYS AREAD.—We understand the comet discovered by Dr. Peters, at the Dudley Observatory, on the 25th of July, was seen at the Imperial Observatory, Paris, on the 28th, and at Gotha and Altona on the 30th. This establishes the priority of the discovery for the Dudley Observatory. Dr. Peters proposes to give the name of the valory. Of Comet' to his discovery. [Albany Journal.]

BERANGER'S LATEST LYRIC.

From The Edinburgh Scottman.

The following is a translation of what is supposed to be Béranger's latest composition. It is understood to have been sent as a competing poem to a gendleman in this centrity who has effered a munificent prize for the best poem of the Battle of Stirling. It has been translated by a gentleman who has undertaken to superistend the publication of the poems which were unstreaseful in that competition. The volume is, we believe nearly ready for the press, and contains poems by almost all the celebrated poets of the day.

STIRLING BRIDGE WALLACE

STIRLING BRIDGE-WALLACE. "You cannot pase!" was the stern reply of the Soot tish sentinelle
To those who came from England's host, King Edward's terms to tell.
"O soldier," cried the friars then, "beware our Sov-

Beware how you d how you dispute to-day his army's coward Go tell your chief to send away his forces from this

place, And yield himself, as well be may, to Edward's kingly "You pass not by!" was still the cry of the Scottish

sentinelle; "Tell Surrey that his threats have failed our gallant bearts to quell; We throw him stern defiance back across that slugglish flood. Whose waters ere the day has closed shall purpled be

with blood,
We came not here to treat, we came to win with our right hand The speedy discrithrellment of our own dear mountain

"Ha! pare we not?" said fierce Warenne, "then let the caitiff's know
We'll drive them from their rocky perch with award,
and spear and bow;
They think, the boors, to emulate the deeds done in

the pass
of old Thermopyle, with great and good Leonidas!
But forward now my gallant bands, o'er stream, and
bush, and brake,
And let the Scottish rebels see how great is their mis-

"They must not pass!" new ran adown the forming See thish ranks, As Surrey's armies spread themselves along the river's banks, A fierce invader's need be theirs on this eventful day, And, Sectland, yours a grand renown that ne'er can

pass away.
See, see' the northern shore they seek, the northern back they gain,
Down, Scotchinen, from the crag, and sweep their leopards from the plain.

"They must not pass !" was still the cry of Scotia's men at-arms; And, rising o'er the clash of steel and war's most dire It sounded on the battle plain and cowed their South-

em fees, And, long before that Autumn day had reached its checiters close, Of that great host that crossed the Forth so gay full A shattered broken few were all that 'scaped the

They did not pass. The North was saved, and Scot-land, from that time That Stirling Bridge was won, now dates her glorious golden prime. For on that bloody day was gained the freedom of her

And indeless wreaths around her brows were twined by Wallace' hand.
By his who raised old Scotland's name till Roman Are menuments required to keep alive the fame of

The cld chammaier, over whose remains the grave has so iterly closed, with that playful irony of which he was so great a marter, adds, in a note to this line, that "a learned and public apritted acquaintance of his is projecting a scheme for the building of a monument to Noah on Mount Arasat. The rability of the one side of the basement is to record the account ture of the one side of the basement is to record the account of the Delaye, as given in Genesis; and on the other, the mains of the originator of the scheme, his bitth literary works, public spirited acts, he." He further adas that "a great meeting to promote this object is to be held on the plains of Syria, and that all the descendants of Shem and Japheth are to be invited to subscribe to the monument fund." The meeting is to be held on the amiversary of the flood, as settled by Kweton's chronology, and the Khan of Tattary and the Emperor of Austria are to be the chief speakers.

THE VANDERBILT THE CHAMPION OF

THE PERSIA'S BEST TIME BEATEN.

Extract from the log of the United States steam hip Varderbilt, E. Higgins, Commander, from New-York to Cowes, third voyage. Cast off from the dock at New-York 12.20 p. m.; passed Sandy Hook 2.10; dis-

charged pilot 2.30, Aug. 1, 1857. . 9 days 6 hours

Making the passage equal to 9 days I hour to Liverpool. Persia's reported best passage is 9 days I hour and 30 minutes.

The Vanderbilt reached Havre at noon on Aug. 11-

12 hours in advance of the Atlantic at Liverpool, and having landed her passengers en route at Cowes.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- We are authorized by J. Eddy, esq , General Superintendent, to state that the lines of the American Telegraph Company will be held open day and night hereafter, for the purpose of arnouncing the earliest possible tidings of the arrival of the Telegraph fleet at Trinity Bay, and subsequently for the reception and transmission of business be-tween Europe and America. The receiving office in New-York is located at No. 21 Wall street, and in Boston at No. 31 State street.

SACRVILLE, N. B., Monday, Aug. 24, 1857 Our latest intelligence from Trinity Bay is to Saturday evening, at which time the weather was very fine. The line has been out of order between Port Hood and Baddeck, Cape Breton, all day, but it will probably be repaired to morrow (Tuesday) forencon.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN UTICA.—The Albumy Journal of the 24th inst., learns from James McKinney, beggageman on the Central Railroad, that the drygoods store of Wilcox & Sisbey, on Genesce street, Utica, was entered on Friday night, and goods to the amount of \$2,500, consisting of eilks, broadcloths and shawls carried off. Officer Tallman, a special watchman, in attempting to arrest the burglars, was knocked down by a slung-shot and somewhat injured. They effected an carrance by cutting a hole through the door on Burchard street, by which they were exabled to take the bolt and open it. Both Wilcox & Sibbey were asleep over the store wheat the burglary was committed. On Saturdey the police made diligent search for the burglars and property, but were unable to fird either. In the evening two men came to Mapea's stable and hired a span of herses and a wagon to go a short distance in the country. On the arrival of the 6 o'clock train from this city, this team was standing in front of a vacant house in Water street, belonging to the Black River Railroad Company. As the locomotive approached them they became frightened, and ran off past the stake to the Vilcan Works. Mr. Mapeasseing that it was his team, followed after and caught them at that place. Upon examining the wagon he found it filled with dry goods, and thinking it was the stolen property, immediately sent for Marchal Hess. Some of the stolen property was picked up in the street through which the horses ran, it having been thrown out of the wagon. Two antchess were found hid under some old boards in a lumber yeard. They contained silks to the value of \$1.00, has been recovered. The burglars were two Jews who bired the team; but it is though that they had some confederates who assisted in carrying the goods from the store to Water street, a distance of about two blocks. They have not since been seen, though diligent search has been made for these.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER FOR UTAH.—We hear from the best authority that the Secretary of War will dispatch a special messenger to the army for Utah. We have good reason to believe that this messenger is sent thither to see that the mails for the officers and men are regularly delivered, as it is well known that Brighem Young and his confederates are in the habit of interfering and tampeting with the United States mails, and making postal arrangements to suit themserives.

Washington States.